

## GENERAL NOTES

Conducted by M. H. Swenk

**A Second Record for the Red Phalarope in Kansas.**—On October 25, 1926, a male Red Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*) was taken in Franklin County, Kansas, by one of my students, Mr. Wesley Clanton. This is the second record of this species from the state. The first, as reported by Bunker (1913, Kansas Univ. Sci. Bul. 7:137-158), was a female secured at Lake View, Douglas County, November 5, 1905 by E. E. Brown. The measurements in millimeters of the Franklin County specimen follow: Length, 215; wing, 129; tail, 62; head, 28; bill, 23; tarsus, 21; and middle toe, 21.—HOWARD K. GLOYD, *Ottawa, Kans.*

**A Note on a Habit of the Tufted Titmouse.**—While walking through the woods looking for Crows' nests about the first of last May, I came upon an unusual sight. On a branch of a tree a few feet from the ground sat a Woodchuck (*Marmota monax*), while bobbing up and down above it a tufted Titmouse (*Baeolophus bicolor*) was engaged in plucking hair from its back. On a near-by twig the bird's mate was perched, with its mouth already full of hair, and in a few minutes they flew away together. Since the use of cattle hair for nest lining by the Tufted Titmouse has been observed and recorded (Davie, 1889; Goss, 1891) it is probable that this was to be used for the same purpose.—WARD REED, *Princeton, Kans.*

**The Orchard Oriole in Clayton County, Iowa.**—The Orchard Oriole (*Icterus spurius*) is listed in Anderson's "Birds of Iowa" as a common summer resident in all parts of Iowa. That is hardly the case in this (the northeastern) corner of the state. While uncommon enough even in migration, I had the pleasure of finding a nesting pair in 1926, at Giard, that I believe to be the first definite nesting record for Clayton County. The male was in the plumage of the second year, which was highly developed, with a large black throat patch and faint traces of chestnut. The nest was cleverly hidden, thirty-two feet up in a pine, and was woven entirely of grass, with no other lining. It was discovered on June 27, the two young left it on July 6, and I collected it a few days later.—OSCAR P. ALLERT, *McGregor, Iowa.*

**The Baltimore Oriole Wintering in Ohio.**—On January 3, 1927, a male Baltimore Oriole (*Icterus galbula*) appeared in my garden, feeding upon frozen grapes and berries of the Deadly Purple Nightshade (*Atropa belladonna*). He was a rather disconsolate looking bird, seemingly very weak and lame, yet withall a beautiful sight in his bright orange and black garb, against the beautifully white back-ground of freshly fallen snow. I am of the opinion that it is the same bird that was rescued from the claws of a large Persian cat on November 1, 1926. This bird was slightly injured and lame. I attempted to get him, if possible, and doctor his injury, but he would always hop just beyond my reach. He was terribly frightened at the time, and kept close to the ground, hiding in the grape vine. After a while, he flew away. I saw him again on November 2, 1926.—MRS. HOWARD SMITH BENEDICT, *Lakewood, Ohio.*

**The Evening Bath of a Flock of Scissor-tailed Flycatchers.**—One of the prettiest sights I have ever witnessed in bird life was the evening bath of a